

Good Morning 63

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch

Five minute fortunes

By
WEBSTER
FAWCETT

LONDON'S most freakish and fantastic world—the world of the auction room—is enjoying a boom. Places like Sotheby's and Christie's, famous firms who are the "Lloyd's" of art rarities, are being packed day after day by eager buyers from every part of the world.

Pop into one or the other some time if you're ever at a loose end in London. Maybe you won't be able to bid, but you can taste the excitement. You can watch shrewd financiers buying pictures for investment much as they buy stocks and shares.

They store the masterpieces through the years, allowing them to accumulate value, and send them to the sale-room only when the market seems most promising.

FLOWER PICTURES.

Thirty years ago Fantin Latour's flower pictures were hawked around London by a connoisseur who could not persuade dealers to stock them. Recently the sale of twenty-one of the paintings brought 6,775 guineas to a far-seeing expert.

A single Latour painting of exceptional worth has realised as much as 8,000 guineas.

The Rothschilds bought for a hundred-odd pounds a 17½ inch square painting by the little-known artist De Hooch, and sold it, after eighty years, for £17,500. A Franz Hals, bought for £3, later changed hands at £2,940.

One art expert who specialised in collecting snuff boxes, bought them up for a few shillings a time, counting upon a mass effect to produce a much more sumptuous effect than the individual pieces. He was right, for his collection passed through the sale-room at £649,000.

A painting by Turner, called "Modern Italy," has appeared at Christie's on four separate occasions, and each time it has sold for upwards of £5,000. The auctioneer's 7½ per cent. commission was more, in each instance, than the artist himself was paid for painting the picture!

RESERVE PRICE.

Full of such romances, the sale-room has yet another great advantage over the stock exchange. By placing a reserve price on his lot, the speculator is saved from his own mistakes. If he falls in his judgment, his fortune, instead of being lost, remains with him.

In 1928, for instance, Sir Philip Sassoon paid 7,000 guineas for a picture by an artist called Zoffany. Later, he offered it at a reserve exceeding the price he had paid, and withdrew the canvas when there were no buyers at that figure. He had misjudged his time, but without a penalty.

Ordinary folk can and do get a share in these quick riches. A middle-aged business man gained the richest haul of the year when he turned out an attic and came across an old painting covered in dust. It proved to be a Goya, worth £7,000.

Another lucky man had been reading a book about Lady Hamilton when he wandered one lunch-hour into a picture sale-room near his office.

Among the cheaper lots was a portrait in which he thought he recognised Lady Hamilton. He backed his intuition to the tune of £5, and his purchase proved, after cleaning, to be a

Romney, which was later sold for £1,250.

A large picture taken down from the class-room of a Lincoln school had, served for many years as a target for the pupils' chalk. Beneath the speckled, blotched surface it turned out to be a valuable Venetian Madonna and Child.

COSTLY GLASS.

A country vicar bought some old stained glass at a local sale. When he could find no use for the glass, his few pounds' investment went into the attic. Then an expert among his friends came across it and pronounced it to be early sixteenth century work, worth £10,000.

In any large auction room something bought for a few pounds may as swiftly change hands for thousands. Only the other month a London dealer chanced one day to drop in at the sale of contents of a small country vicarage.

In the library, a dark old picture that had hung unnoticed for years received an offer of £3 from the local postmistress. The dealer topped the bid and secured the picture for £5. It proved to be a valuable Rubens, and when sold at Christie's, brought its lucky finder £1,500.

The original draft of the Treaty of Versailles was auctioned recently for £500. In the same sale, a few letters scribbled by Napoleon to Josephine fetched £600.

When Arnold Bennett's manuscripts were sold, the auctioneer was able to knock down, at several guineas a time, old menus and laundry bills that had been used by the author for building up atmosphere in his novels.

THEY SAY— what do you say?

SPIRITUAL UNITY.

Spiritual unity has been largely lost, and increasingly the secular side of life is separated from the religious. Religion has survived very largely as the private and personal choice of the individual. There is now throughout the country a move to bring together what has been divided.

Bishop of London.

WOMEN AND TROUSERS.

CONSCRIPTION of women has taught them independence and self-reliance — also the use of trousers. When the need for trousers ceases, I should like to see disappear with them a certain mannishness which is not so attractive to the opposite sex as womanliness.

Hon. Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

THE AIM OF SCIENCE.

SCIENCE is concerned with the advancement of natural knowledge by observation and experiment and the use of the mind to interpret them. The endeavour is to understand natural events and processes without probing into their ultimate causation or purpose. All that science can do is to supply fruits of knowledge which may be put to good or evil purposes according as they are used by the human race.

Sir Richard Gregory,
F.R.S.

ALLIED NATIONS—(4)

WHO ARE THE RUSSIANS?

There are over a hundred nationalities in the Russian State to-day. The primitive Finns of the backwoods helped to form the Great-Russian blend. They were scattered all over European Russia and gave the names to many Russian rivers, and even to the river and city of Moscow. Before 1914 over half of the Jewish race lived within the boundaries of Russia.

In the Tartars and kindred races, Russia had a population of something like twenty million Muslims. In the Caucasus are the remnants of ancient races like the Georgians and the Armenians.

In Central Asia were peoples "without a history and without an alphabet." On the northern shores of the Pacific were the Buryats. Those are a few of the components of Russia. Russia straddles over half of Europe and an enormous part of Asia. The Russians are a branch of that Indo-European stock to which most of the other nations of Europe belong.

The material of this and a following article is based on information supplied by the Soviet Embassy. It may be regarded, therefore, as an official presentation from the Soviet point of view. It refers to conditions in 1939.

BEFORE the war of 1914—18 Russia was, in spite of immense natural wealth, an agricultural country with a backward industry. The people were poor and uneducated; nearly three-quarters of the population were unable to read or write.

The Soviet Union is the largest country in the world, with an area of 8,220,000 square

nearly 18 million wooden harrows. In 1939 there were at the disposal of collective farms just under half a million tractors, 150,000 harvester combines, over 170,000 motor trucks, and much else.

The most modern scientific methods are in use, and agricultural output is now double that of 1913.

Industry has made immense progress; though its development cannot be dealt with here. With the new industry came the reconstruction of the railroad system, which reached a length of 54,000 miles in 1938, as against 36,000 miles twenty-five years previously.

The Union has the largest length of navigable rivers in the world.

ACCORDING TO PLAN.

Every Soviet factory, collective farm, university, etc., functions according to a definite plan, and that plan is given the effect of law and is binding on each and every plant, institution, etc. All the resources of the country are mobilised to fulfil the plan adopted.

The plan of every industrial establishment contains definite figures stipulating the quantity and quality of its output for the coming year. The plan determines production costs, sales price, and marketing conditions, the number of workers, office and technical staff it is to employ, wages, the standards of labour productivity, the expenditure quotas for raw material, fuel and other supplies and the standards of depreciation of machinery.

Every collective farm receives a plan which stipulates the acreage of various crops, the agronomical measures it



Almost looks like the start of the London-Brighton Walk. Actually, young Russia stepping out for a constitutional.

miles, as against the 4,092,000 square miles of China. In 1939 it had a population of 170,000,000.

ENORMOUS RESOURCES.

The Union has extremely rich deposits of minerals of all kinds. Reserves of oil are said to be nearly nine thousand million tons, and of coal some two hundred and thirty thousand million tons.

She has the largest water-power resources in the world, the largest deposits of minerals suitable for fertilisers, and of manganese and ferrous ores. There are rich deposits of copper, zinc, lead and gold.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the Union's surface is covered by forest. From the Finnish border along the Northern part of the U.S.S.R. in Europe and Siberia there stretches a vast wooded zone about 600 miles wide.

Only about a third of the total arable area of over a thousand million acres have as yet been brought under cultivation, but the Union holds the leading place in the world's production of grain. It accounts for a quarter of the world's output of wheat, nearly a half of the rye, and over a quarter of the oats.

A census taken in 1910 showed that the peasants had 10,000,000 wooden ploughs and

must apply, the harvest yield for the various crops, and so on. Every store has a plan fixing its volume of trade and the amount of overhead expenses.

National planning is a programme defining the work to be done by tens of millions of people.



A trio of women athletes, the type we'd be proud to claim as "home-products."

The land, industry, banks and transport system are State property. All industrial establishments, State farms, trading enterprises, schools, universities, medical institutions, and other economic or cultural institutions and establishments, are under the jurisdiction of the various People's Commissariats.

in the U.S.S.R., two and a half times as many as there were in Tsarist times. All these people are employed by the State. The national income was five times as large in 1938 as in 1913.

The principle is: "From each according to his ability; to each according to the labour he performs." The standard of living of the worker is measured not only by the steady increase in the national payroll, but also by the rise in real wages.

Compulsory insurance of workers at the expense of the State is universal. The number of insured persons increased from some eleven million in 1929 to nearly twenty-seven million in 1937.

Insurance covers sickness, permanent disability, old age and death. Medical service is free; and all workers receive an annual holiday with full pay.

The trade unions have rest homes and sanatoria where workers may spend their vacations. Education is also free. Special care is taken of the working woman. There are maternity benefits and special grants to mothers of large families. Large sums were spent on maternity homes, lying-in centres in rural districts, dairy-kitchens, and on the building and maintenance of creches.

(To be continued)



A party of Russian mountaineers, picture of health and youthful enthusiasm.

Periscope Page

QUIZ for today

1. Name a lake in the North of England beginning with a vowel.
2. How was the length of the metre arrived at?
3. One of these words is not in the Bible; which is it: Cottages, Rent, Lift, Study, Desirable, Mansions, Tiles, View, Garden?
4. Four floral symbols appear on an English 2d. postage stamp. What are they?
5. What is agar-agar?
6. Who were (a) Highland Mary, (b) Little Mary?
7. What English counties lie on the border of Wales?
8. Why are Birmingham goods known as Brummagem?
9. How much is an "Oxford Scholar"?
10. What are capers?
11. When the March Hare and Mad Hatter took tea, who sat between them?
12. "An' pu'd the gowans fine," wrote Burns. What are gowans?

Super Brains Trust

THE question we have put to the great men this time was: **Is it good to cultivate fine manners, or does this mean being artificial and insincere?**

Sydney Smith: "I think manners are often too much neglected; they are most important to men, no less than to women. I believe the English are the most disagreeable people under the sun; not so much because Mr. John Bull disdains to talk, as that he totally neglects manners. Look at a French carter; he takes off his hat to his neighbour carter, and enquires after 'the health of madame' with a bow that would not have disgraced Sir Charles Grandison. Manners are the shadow of virtue."

Addison: "I could heartily wish that there was an Act of Parliament for prohibiting the importation of French fopperies."

W. S. Gilbert: "It is certainly not manners that enable people to talk. I have just seen two people who could not chat together, because they had not been introduced."

William of Wykeham: "A man is made by his manners, nevertheless."

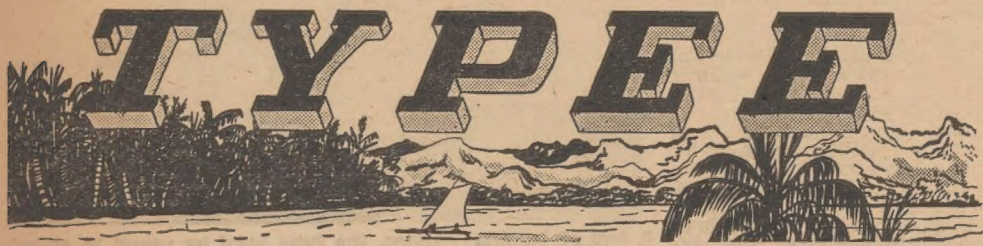
Emerson: "That is true. Personally, I delight in fine man-

ners. Their charm cannot be predicted or over-stated."
Dean Swift: "A man is pleasant or not according to his manners. Few are qualified to shine in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable."
Dr. Johnson: "I concur with the Dean. The difference between a well-bred and an ill-

HIDDEN AIRCRAFT

S	O	S	A	R	I	S	S
M	A	S	I	U	E	N	A
B	L	I	Q	N	I	T	R
S	T	G	T	L	D	R	G
M	Y	I	R	S	I	E	O
L	P	E	T	F	T	E	E
C	O	T	N	L	I	N	R
F	A	R	A	H	E	I	M

On this chart are the names of some aircraft of the Allied Air Forces. Each letter is in the right column, but not in the right line. What are they?



WHEN I perceived Toby leaning against the bulwarks and buried in thought, it struck me at once that the subject of his meditations might be the same as my own. And if it be so, thought I, is he not the very one of all my shipmates whom I would choose for the partner of my adventure, and why should I not have some comrade with me to divide its dangers and alleviate its hardships?

A tap upon the shoulder served to rouse Toby from his reverie; I found him ripe for the enterprise, and a very few words sufficed for a mutual understanding between us. In an hour's time we had arranged all the preliminaries, and decided upon our plan of action. We then ratified our engagement with an affectionate wedding of palms, and to elude suspicion repaired each to his hammock, to spend the last night on board the *Dolly*.

The next day the starboard watch, to which we both belonged, was to be sent ashore on liberty; and, availing ourselves of this opportunity, we determined, as soon after landing as possible, to separate ourselves from the rest of the men without exciting their suspicions, and strike back at once for the mountains.

In all this the leading object we had in view was to seclude ourselves from sight until the departure of the vessel; then to take our chance as to the reception the Nukuheva natives might give us.

Early the next morning the starboard watch were mustered upon the quarter-deck, and our worthy captain, standing in the cabin gangway, harangued us as follows: "Now, men, as we are just off a six months' cruise, and have got through most all our work in port here, I suppose you want to go ashore. Well, I mean to give your watch liberty to-day, so you may get ready as soon as you please, and go; at the same time, if you'll take my advice, every mother's son of you will stay aboard, and keep out of the way of the bloody cannibals altogether. Ten to one, men, if you go ashore, you will get into some infernal row, and that will be the end of you; for it these tattooed

By HERMAN
MELVILLE

scoundrels get you a little ways back into their valleys, they'll nab you—that you may be certain of. Plenty of white men have gone ashore here and never been seen

WANGLING WORDS—26

1. There is a word of five letters meaning troubles. It is plural, but if you add an S to it, it becomes singular, and it is much more pleasant. What is it?
2. Which of the following words are mis-spelt: MACCADAM, PRODIGY, PROLIFICACY, DISBELEIVE?
3. Can you change TEARS into SMILE, altering one letter at a time, and making a new word with each alteration? Change in the same way: MOAN into SING, RAT into FOX, SOAP into WELD.
4. How many four-letter words can you make from the word BICARBONATE?

any more. So all I have to say is that you need not blame me if the islanders make a meal of you. You may stand some chance of escaping them, though, if you keep close about the French encampment, and are back to the ship again before sunset. Keep that much in your mind, if you forget all the rest I've been saying to you. There, go forward: bear a hand and rig yourselves, and stand by for a call. At two bells the boat will be manned to take you off, and the Lord have mercy on you!"

Various were the emotions depicted upon the countenances of the starboard watch whilst listening to this address; but on its conclusion there was a general move towards the fore-castle, and we soon were all busily engaged in getting ready for the holiday so auspiciously announced by the skipper.

During these preparations, his harangue was commented upon in no very measured terms; and one of the party, after denouncing him as a lying old son of a sea-cook who begrudged a fellow a few hours' liberty, exclaimed with an oath,

JANE



ROUND THE WORLD

with our
Roving Cameraman



OPEN-AIR BLACKSMITH IN PEKIN.

It is about the only way they can get a mule to stand—if you can call it standing—in Pekin, to be fitted with new shoes. Having blindfolded the animal they throw it on its side on the ground, then lace it with stout ropes fore and aft and below and above. They hoist it up and lash it bow and stern to the posts—and then send for the blacksmith. He may take half a day or a day to do the job.

It all depends on the audience he gets and on what he is being paid. Meanwhile, in Chinese fashion, the neighbours collect and discuss the situation—or the weather. But nobody gets near the mule. That is where the kick starts from zero, and the wisdom of Confucius has laid it down that, if you want to avoid something, keep away from it. But to a mule it means being deprived of getting a whack at something.

The general opinion seems to be that manners in moderation are good in so far as they mean consideration for others. If this is so, lack of manners is a form of selfishness. And so, undoubtedly, are exaggerated fopperies.

"But you don't bounce me out of my liberty, old chap, for all your yarns; for I would go ashore if every pebble on the beach was a live coal, and every stick a gridiron, and the cannibals stood ready to broil me on landing."

The spirit of this sentiment was responded to by all hands, and we resolved that in spite of the captain's croakings we would make a glorious day of it.

But Toby and I had our own game to play, and we availed ourselves of the confusion which always reigns among a ship's company preparatory to going ashore, to confer together and complete our arrangements. As our object was to effect as rapid a flight as possible to the mountains, we determined not to encumber ourselves with any superfluous apparel; and accordingly, while the rest were rigging themselves out with some idea of making a display, we were content to put on new stout duck trousers, serviceable pumps, and heavy Havre frocks, which, with a Payta hat, completed our equipment.

When our shipmates wondered at this, Toby exclaimed, in his odd, grave way, that the rest might do as they liked, but that he for one preserved his go-ashore traps for the Spanish main, where the tie of a sailor's neckerchief might make

some difference; but as for a parcel of unbreeched heathen, he wouldn't go to the bottom of his chest for any of them, and was half disposed to appear among them in buff himself. The men laughed at what they thought was one of his strange conceits, and so we escaped suspicion.

It may appear singular that we

should have been thus on our guard with our own shipmates; but there were some among us who, had they possessed the least inkling of our project, would, for a paltry hope of reward, have immediately communicated it to the captain.

As soon as two bells were struck the word was passed for the liberty

Continued on Page 3.

ODD CORNER

IN 1900 the programme at the London Hippodrome included 21 forest-bred lions, Leonida's Performing Dogs, and Perzina's Comical Apes. In this programme also was the "Bio-Tableau," showing "moving pictures" from the South African War. Times have changed since then, and performing animal acts are dying a natural death.

There are 16 underground rivers beneath London, and one of them, the Cranbourne, flows beneath the Hippodrome stage. It was in 1900, also, that the Hippodrome tapped this stream, and had a large "aquatic spectacle" included in their very first programme, which was called "Giddy Ostend."

No matter in what country they are, circus rings must always be the same size—a circle with a diameter of 13 metres, or about 42 feet. This is in order that the horses of travelling circuses shall always be on familiar ground. It helps to control their movements.

A few years ago a man called at the offices of the Automobile Association, London, and asked for a list of the heights of all the bridges between London and Liverpool. He had to take a giraffe to Liverpool by road, and the giraffe was 20 feet high and didn't know when to bend his neck. A suitable route was duly found.

Answers to Wangling Words—No. 25

1. The letter E in the right places will give you: PERSEVERE YE PERFECT MEN. EVER KEEP THESE PRECEPTS TEN.
2. CALORIE, NEFARIOUS.
3. WASTE, PASTE, PASTS, POSTS, PORTS, PORES, PARES, PARER, PAPER. READ, REAL, SEAL, SELL, BELL, BILL, RILL, RILE, RITE. ROSE, NOSE, NONE, NINE, WINE, WILE, WILY, LILY. CARE, TARE, TARS, TORS, TOYS, JOYS.
4. Prop, Pipe, Pied, Drop, Coup, Pope, Puce, Cope, etc. Cupid, Price, Pride, Cider, Cried, Cured, Creep, etc.

Belinda Jones



Belinda



Popeye



Ruggles



Plumber with 14 wives

By RONALD GARTH

HOW'S this for speed on love's race-track? A Louisiana woman has just married her eleventh husband, and a Texas man has just been divorced by his fourteenth wife.

Hollywood folk are supposed to be fast matrimonial workers, but it takes unadvertised men and women to beat them in the Cupid Stakes.

The present Mrs. Paschall, of Louisiana, for instance, first married a farm-boy at 14. Now she says she can remember the good and bad points of most of her husbands ... and even of their relatives.

ONE CHANCE.

Seven of the hubbies were failures and had to be divorced. Three just died natural deaths. "I never give a husband but one chance," she says, "and they know it!"

One of the best was a railway foreman, who handed his entire pay-envelope over to his wife. He was gathered to the other angels after a railway accident!

What would happen if Mrs. McDonald-Walters-Bronson-Burgess-Chevalier-Gardner-White-Luigi-Hatfield-Willis-Paschall ever chanced to meet plain Mr. Bruce Steele, of Texas? Would there be fireworks?

FANNIE FOOLED HIM.

Bruce is just an ordinary plumber but he has had many mates—hence his fourteen divorces. Not that he rushes to court too quickly.

One wife he married three times and another twice, just because he didn't feel sure that they altogether merited divorcing.

Fannie, the three-times wife, fooled him with her third divorce, because she did not want it, and even contested it in court. Bruce Steele had thereupon to steel himself to paying out a small fortune in costs.

But the lady was a real winner! She was one of Bruce's earliest wives, a winsome brunette with a wonderful flair for making apple pies. Bruce divorced her because she started making apple pies for another. Years later he met a charming blonde with a Mona Lisa smile.

SMILE BEHIND THE PIE.

Precisely why she kept smiling—he did not discover until one day she baked him a tasty apple pie. Only one girl in the world could have made pies with that flavour.

Remembering the brunette, Bruce eyed the blonde—and suddenly recognised them as one and the same.

"Why did we divorce when you make pies like this?" he asked.

So they made it up.

An invitation to all Submariners

Make this your own newspaper by sending us the address of your wife, your mother, your girl-friend, so that we may photograph them and publish their pictures and greetings in these pages. Address on back page.

—THE EDITOR.

TYPEE

Continued from Page 2.

men to get into the boat. I lingered behind in the fore-castle a moment, to take a parting glance at its familiar features, and just as I was about to ascend to the deck, my eye happened to light on the bread-barge and beef-kid, which contained the remnants of our last hasty meal.

Although I had never before thought of providing anything in the way of food for our expedition, as I fully relied upon the fruits of the island to sustain us wherever we might wander, yet I could not resist the inclination I felt to provide a luncheon from the relics before me. Accordingly I took a double handful of those small, broken, flinty bits of biscuit which generally go by the name of "midshipmen's nuts," and thrust them into the bosom of my frock; in which same ample receptacle I had previously stowed away several pounds of tobacco and a few yards of cotton cloth—articles with which I intended to purchase the goodwill of the natives, as soon as we

should appear among them after the departure of our vessel.

This last addition to my stock caused a considerable protuberance in front, which I abated in a measure by shaking the bits of bread around my waist, and distributing the plugs of tobacco among the folds of the garment.

Hardly had I completed these arrangements when my name was sung out by a dozen voices, and I sprang upon the deck, where I found all the party in the boat, and impatient to shove off. I dropped over the side, and seated myself, with the rest of the watch, in the stern sheets, while the poor lar-boarders shipped their oars, and commenced pulling us ashore.

This happened to be the rainy season at the islands, and the heavens had nearly the whole morning betokened one of those heavy showers which, during this period, so frequently occur. The large drops fell bubbling into the water shortly after our leaving the

ship, and by the time we had effected a landing, it poured down in torrents. We fled for shelter under cover of an immense canoe-house, which stood hard by the beach, and waited for the first fury of the storm to pass.

(Continued to-morrow)

PUZZLE CORNER

PUZZLE Corner. . . . Has anyone ever played in soccer international matches for two countries? If so, whom? To stop any of these lads cheating, Mr. Printer, please give us the answer upside-down.

1910-11-11
Representative
English and chose him for all
When England found he was
He had won ten Welsh caps.
played for England and Wales.
and Ireland, and R. E. Evans
kept goal both for England
two men. John Reynolds has
Yes—it has been used by

Answers to Quiz in No. 62

- (a) Thomas Hardy. (b) Charles Kingsley. (c) Shakespeare.
- Beef.
- A wild donkey.
- A last shot, a parting missile. (The Parthians shot as they retired.)
- Gilbert and Sullivan.
- The outer covering of a nutmeg, used as spice.
- One and the same person, in a story by R. L. Stevenson.
- Two; one in Westminster Abbey, and one in Kingston market place.
- A two-syllable rhyme, such as "button" and "mutton."
- Mary Ann Evans.
- A hedge-sparrow.
- Texas.

Solution to Puzzle in No. 62

Word Ladder: Ring, Sing, Song, Long, Lone, Love, Love, Move, Mote, Mate, Hate.

CROSSWORD CORNER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10			11					
12			13		14			
15				16		17		
			18				19	
20	21					22		
23			24		25			
26		27		28			29	30
31			32		33			
34							35	
36					37			

CLUES ACROSS.

- Boxers.
- Famous epic poet.
- Sort of sale.
- Supply.
- Scent.
- Class.
- Those who hold too strong views.
- Cereal.
- Side.
- Floor covering.
- Rinse.
- Light blows.
- Insect.
- American country.
- Survey.
- Rarely.
- Great success.
- Exclusively.
- Battered.
- Vehicle.
- Quench.
- Output.

Solution to Yesterday's Problem.

LACK CAMERA
EQUINOX CAP
FURL HEARTS
TATTLE MOTE
TIE RUB I
MIDDLE IDEM
ACE 1 STORE
S BATON N L
GRAM POTATO
OUTPOUR LAD
TEES STODGY

CLUES DOWN.

- Flat piece of stone.
- Morally rigid.
- Eager.
- Flood.
- Male animal.
- Past.
- Least amounts.
- Instructive.
- Prints anew.
- Winged insect.
- Rescues.
- Is undecided.
- Girl's name.
- Rough proof.
- Prepared.
- Step.
- Gentle bird.
- Repair.
- Cravat.

Good Morning

All communications to be addressed to: "Good Morning,"
C/o Press Division,
Admiralty,
London, S.W.1.

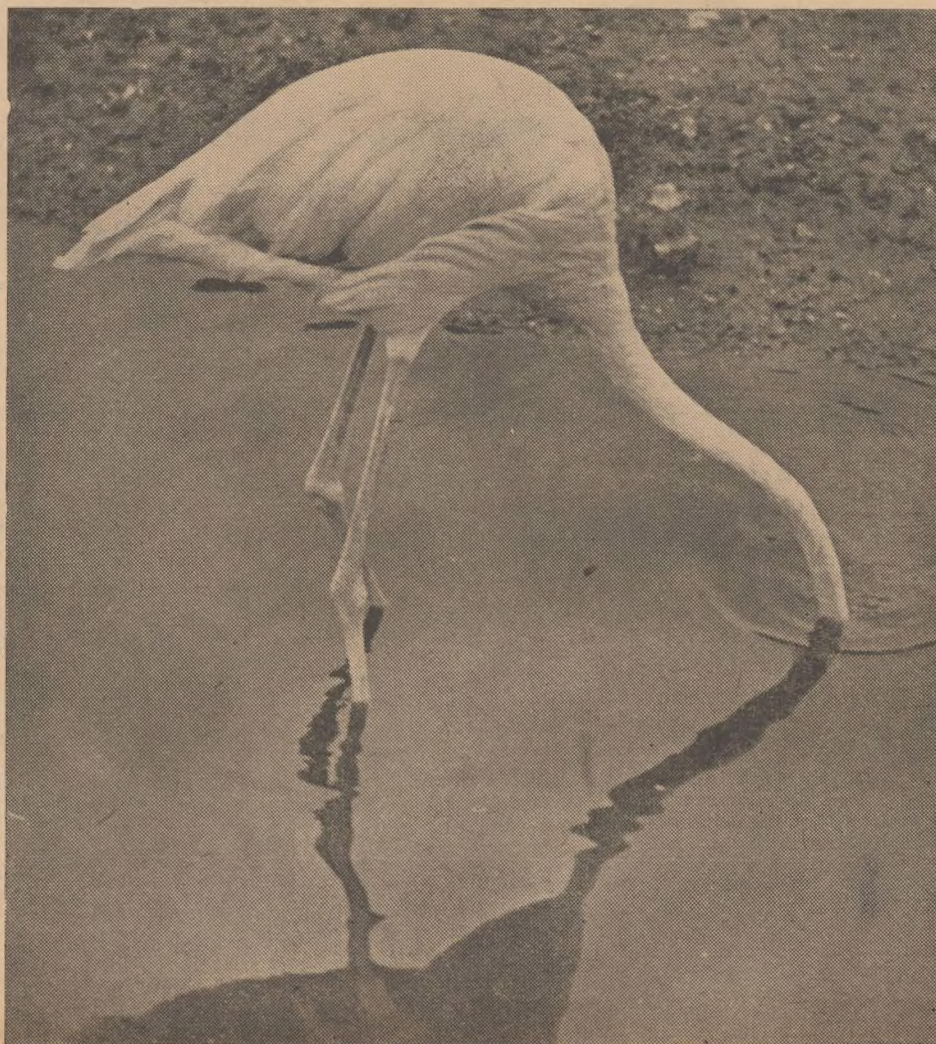


This England

A North of England village scene. One of those places which breed men of the hardy race, mainstay of this island since time immemorial.



Barbara Shutter, promising young actress, now at the Comedy Theatre, London, does a spot of ruminating on the banks of the River Thames, near Windsor.



Calling all Submarines



Mummy told me to talk into this thing, so I'm pretending to broadcast to submarines. She thinks I can't see through the dodge. I know perfectly well she's going to blow the main tank—right in my face. But she's a bit late—I've surfaced already.

Al Male does a spot of research, before writing his 'Beneath the Surface.' Let's hope he's not stirring up the mud.

SHIP'S CAT SIGNS OFF

"First time I've seen a sea-going ostrich."

